



SOCIO-ECONOMIC REPORT MAY 2012

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For further information or to be added to the mailing list please contact:

UNSCO West Bank:

Astrid Marschatz marschatz@un.org

UNSCO Gaza:

Raed Raqeb raqeb@un.org

The UNSCO Socio-Economic Report is also accessible on www.unsco.org.

Since 1996 UNSCO has continually monitored and reported on socio-economic conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) and, in the process, established an extensive socio-economic database. UNSCO does not produce primary data but rather makes use of available data, that in the oPt are relatively abundant. The information that is available, however, often remains dispersed and is not automatically shared between institutions. The objective of the database is to collate a wide range of social and economic indicators in one location, and, through the report, present a broad perspective of socio-economic conditions in the oPt.

The purpose of the present report is to: 1) broaden the access to the information contained in the database through publication of the most recent data gathered; and 2) provide readers with up-to-date information on short term changes in socio-economic conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The report is divided into seven sections, as follows:

Section I. consists of a one-page fact sheet that provides a snapshot view of the socio-economic situation for the current and previous reporting periods.

Sections II. and III. report on the macro-economic and fiscal situation, and sections IV. and V. give an overview of developments in the banking and private sectors, respectively. Section VI. deals with trade, and Section VII. is dedicated to issues on Gaza.

Two annexes provide detailed reference information. Annex A presents detailed statistical reference tables, and Annex B lists the main socio-economic terms used in this report along with their corresponding definitions.

Topics of current interest are analyzed in-depth in periodic "Supplements".

Most sections provide data on the six preceding reporting periods for each indicator and a reference period.

Note: The data for the West Bank and the oPt in this report do not include occupied East Jerusalem unless otherwise specified.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACT SHEET - MAY 2012

Key macroeconomic indicators					
Production		Q2/2000	Q4/2011	Q1/2012	Change in Q1/2012 (%)
GDP (constant 2004 prices, US\$ million)		a/	1,629 ^{b/}	1,580 ^{b/}	-3.1 ^{b/}
GDP rate of change (year-on-year, constant 2004 prices, %)		a/	11.2 ^{b/}	5.6 ^{b/}	----
GDP per capita (annualized, constant 2004 prices, US\$)		a/	1,641 ^{b/}	1,579 ^{b/}	-3.8 ^{b/}
Prices		Aug 2000	Apr 2012	May 2012	Year-on-year (May 2012)
Change in prices (CPI, %)	Total ^{c/}	-0.9	-0.2	-0.2	3.0
	East Jerusalem	-1.1	-0.3	0.1	3.0
	West Bank	-0.6	0.1	0.2	4.7
	Gaza Strip	-0.8	0.0	-0.9	1.3
Labor market		Q2/2000	Q4/2011	Q1/2012	Change in Q1/2012 (%)
Labor force (thousands)	Total	706.2	1,111.2	1,094.5	-1.5
	West Bank	483.8	754.9	731.2	-3.1
	Gaza Strip	222.4	356.3	363.3	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	8.8	21.0	23.9	----
	West Bank	6.5	16.6	20.1	----
	Gaza Strip	13.8	30.3	31.5	----
Adjusted unemployment rate (%)	Total	18.5	24.8	27.4	----
	West Bank	15.8	20.5	24.1	----
	Gaza Strip	24.2	33.8	34.1	----
Public sector					
		Jan 2011	Apr 2012	May 2012	Change in May 2012 (%)
Government total net revenue (cash basis, NIS million)		605.9	574.8	664.9	15.7
Government wage expenditure (cash basis, NIS million)		499.6	556.3	526.1	-5.4
Government non-wage expenditure (cash basis, NIS million)		223.0	424.3	454.9	7.2
Government net lending (cash basis, NIS million)		42.4	40.2	53.0	31.8
Government balance (cash basis, NIS million)		-171.3	-484.8	-487.8	0.6
External budget support (NIS million)		113.3	526.1	151.0	-71.3
Banking sector					
		Q2/2000	Q4/2011	Q1/2012	Change in Q1/2012 (%)
Bank credit (US\$ million)		1,234	3,553	3,658	3.0
Bank deposits (US\$ million)		3,328	6,972	7,045	1.0
Loan-to-deposit ratio (%)		37.1	51.0	51.9	----
Private sector					
		Aug 2000	Apr 2012	May 2012	Change in May 2012 (%)
New company registrations	Total	231	123	102	-17.1
	West Bank	137	96	83	-13.5
	Gaza Strip	94	27	19	-29.6
Area licensed for new construction (thousand m ²)	Total	530.3	746.4	752.0	0.8
	West Bank	345.7	357.1	361.8	1.3
	Gaza Strip	184.6	389.3	390.1	0.2
Gaza Strip					
Truck movement		Aug 2000	Apr 2012	May 2012	Change in May 2012 (%)
Gaza Strip imports (truckloads) ^{d/}	Karni (conveyor belt/chute)	4,373	0	0	0.0
	Sufa	4,384	0	0	0.0
	Rafah	953	0	0	0.0
	Kerem Shalom	0	4,123	5,298	28.5
	Kerem Shalom (fuel)	0	203	216	6.4
	Nahal Oz	904	0	0	0.0
Gaza Strip exports (truckloads) ^{d/}	Karni	2,460	0	0	0.0
	Kerem Shalom	0	18	5	-72.2
Closure		Aug 2000	Complete closure-May2012	Partial closure-May 2012	
Effective closure days (%)	Karni (conveyor belt)	0	100	0	
	Kerem Shalom	n.a.	15	0	
	Nahal Oz (fuel)	0	100	0	
	Sufa (aggregates)	0	100	0	
	Rafah (commercial)	0	100	0	
	Rafah (passenger)	0	19	81	

Sources: PCBS: production, prices, labor market; MoF: public sector; PMA: banking sector; MoNE: new company registrations; Engineering Offices and Consulting Firms: area licensed for new construction; MoNE and General Petroleum Corporation: Gaza truck movement; UNSCO: closure and Gaza truck movement.

a/ Data not available.

b/ Preliminary data.

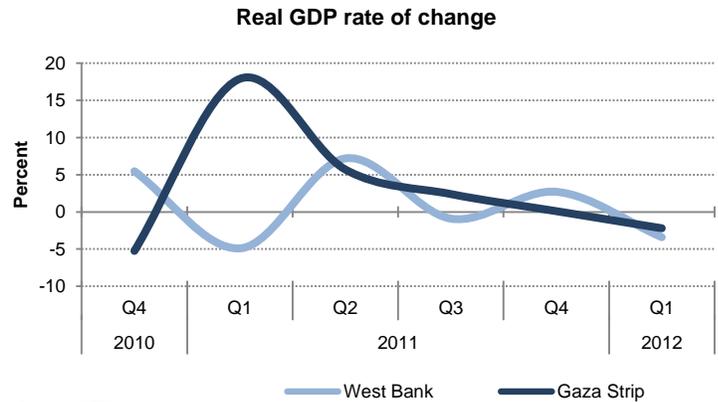
c/ Includes data for occupied East Jerusalem.

d/ MoNE data for August 2000 do not include aggregates or aid flows.

II. MACRO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

II.a Production

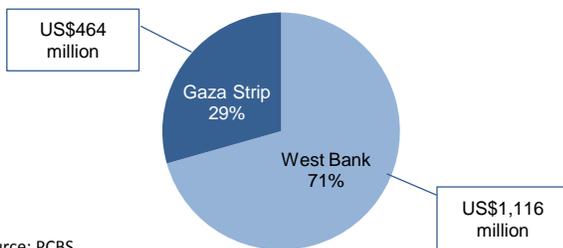
Real GDP decreased by 3% in Q1/2012 compared to the previous quarter, but it was 6% higher than one year ago in Q1/2011. In Q1/2012, real GDP decreased by 3% in the West Bank and by 2% in the Gaza Strip compared to Q4/2011. Real GDP reached US\$1,580 million in Q1/2012 (US\$2,422 million in nominal terms), of which US\$1,116 million was generated in the West Bank and US\$464 million in the Gaza Strip.



Source: PCBS.
Note: Base year is 2004.

The Gaza economy is still relatively small and contributes only 29% of total real GDP, while its population accounts for about 38% of the population of the oPt. This is an increase over its contribution of 27% in Q4/2011.

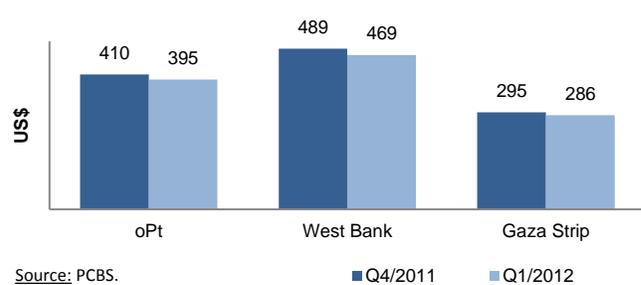
Distribution of real GDP Q1/2012



Source: PCBS.
Note: Base year is 2004.

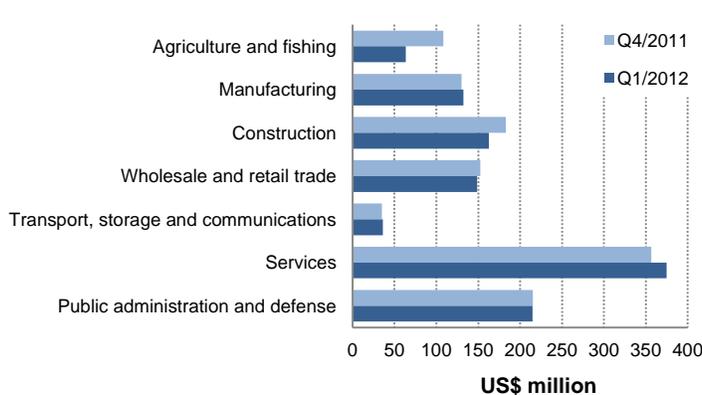
Real GDP per capita decreased by 4% from Q4/2011 to Q1/2012. In the West Bank real GDP per capita decreased from US\$489 to US\$469 in Q1/2012, and in Gaza it decreased from US\$295 to US\$286 during the same period.

Real GDP per capita



Source: PCBS.
Note: Base year is 2004.

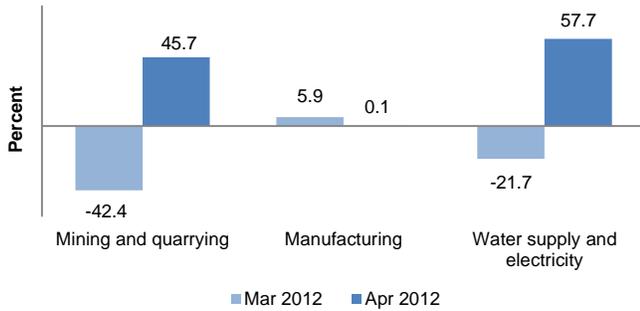
Contribution to GDP (select economic activities)



10% compared to Q1/2011. Value added in construction decreased by 11% in Q1/2012 but increased by 6% compared to Q1/2011. The agriculture and fishing sector decreased by 42% in real terms in Q1/2012 compared to Q4/2011, and by 24% compared to Q1/2011.

The services sector grew by 5% compared to Q4/2011, was 15% higher than in Q1/2011, and thus remained the largest sector in the economy. Real value added in transport, storage and communications grew by 3% in Q1/2012 and was 13% higher than in Q1/2011. Real value added in manufacturing increased by 2% during the quarter compared to Q4/2011 but decreased by 4% compared to Q1/2011. Public administration and defense remained basically unchanged between Q4/2011 and Q1/2012, but decreased by 3% compared to Q1/2011. Wholesale and retail trade decreased by 2% in Q1/2012, but increased by

Monthly change in production in industrial activities (IPI)



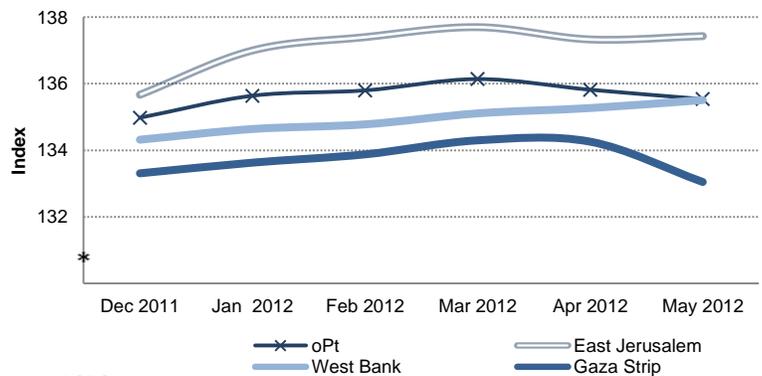
Source: PCBS.

The Industrial Production Index (IPI), used to gauge short-term changes in productive activity, increased by 10.5% in April 2012 compared to the previous month. Productive activity in the water supply and electricity sector (with a share of 14.9% in the IPI) increased by 57.7%, while it increased by 45.7% in the mining and quarrying sector (which has a share of 4.6% in the IPI) and it increased by 0.1% in the manufacturing sector (with a share of 80.6%)

II.b Prices

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), used to measure inflation, decreased by 0.2% in May 2012 compared to the previous month, while it increased by 3.0% compared to May 2011. The highest price rises in May 2012 were in alcoholic beverages and tobacco, furniture and household goods, and in restaurants, cafes and hotels. Food and soft drinks, miscellaneous goods and services, medical care, textiles, clothing and footwear, and recreational, cultural goods and services became cheaper on average.

Consumer Price Index (2004 = 100)

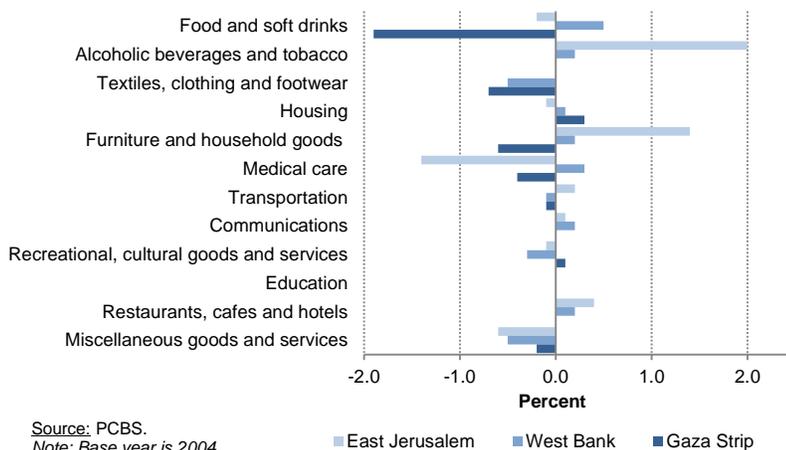


Source: PCBS.
Note: Base year is 2004.

The CPI increased by 0.2% in the West Bank in May 2012 compared to the previous month, due mainly to increases in the prices of food and soft drinks, and medical care. The average cost of miscellaneous goods and services, textiles, clothing and footwear, and recreational, cultural goods and services decreased the most during the month.

In East Jerusalem the CPI increased by 0.1%, due mainly to increase prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, furniture and household goods, and in restaurants, cafes and hotels. Average prices in the categories of medical care, miscellaneous goods and services, and food and soft drinks decreased the most during the month.

Change in Consumer Price Index by major expenditure groups May 2012



Source: PCBS.
Note: Base year is 2004.

Average prices in the categories of medical care, miscellaneous goods and services, and food and soft drinks decreased the most during the month.

The CPI decreased by 0.9% in the Gaza Strip in May 2012. The greatest price decreases were in food and soft drinks, textiles, clothing and footwear, furniture and household goods, and medical care. The prices for housing saw the biggest increase during the month.

II.c Exchange rates

The NIS fell against the US dollar in May 2012, but it rose in value against the Euro. The JOD also rose against the Euro while its exchange rate to the US dollar remains fixed at 0.71.

Average monthly exchange rates

	Aug 2000	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
NIS/US\$	4.05	3.77	3.81	3.74	3.76	3.75	3.83
NIS/Euro	3.66	4.97	4.92	4.95	4.97	4.94	4.90
JOD/US\$	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
JOD/Euro	0.64	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.91

Source: Bank of Israel, Central Bank of Jordan.

II.d Labor market

In Q1/2012, 43% of persons aged 15 years and above, or approximately 1.1 million persons, participated in the labor force, including about 731,200 people in the West Bank and 363,300 in the Gaza Strip. The labor force participation rate in the West Bank in Q1/2012 decreased by two percentage points to 45%, and it remained slightly below 40% in the Gaza Strip.

Labor force participation rate (%)
(Labor force in thousands)

	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
West Bank	45.3 (483.8)	44.5 (686.5)	43.2 (672.7)	45.3 (711.1)	46.2 (732.1)	47.3 (754.9)	45.4 (731.2)
Gaza Strip	40.1 (222.4)	36.3 (314.7)	37.0 (324.2)	38.1 (336.8)	39.0 (348.7)	39.5 (356.3)	39.9 (363.3)
oPt	43.5 (706.2)	41.5 (1001.2)	41.0 (996.9)	42.7 (1047.9)	43.6 (1080.8)	44.4 (1111.2)	43.4 (1094.5)

Source: PCBS.

In Q1/2012, 67% of workers were wage employees, reflecting an increase of two percentage points from Q4/2011. Nineteen percent of workers were self-employed and only 6% were employers. The proportion of workers who were unpaid family members decreased from 11% in the previous quarter to 9%.

Employment by status in employment (%)

	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Employer	4	6	7	6	7	6	6
Self-employed	19	18	19	19	18	18	19
Wage employee	68	69	69	66	66	65	67
Unpaid family member	9	8	6	8	9	11	9
Total	100						

Source: PCBS, Labor Force Surveys.

Note: The totals may not be exactly equal to the sum of percentages due to rounding.

Average daily wages (excluding for those working in Israel and Israeli settlements) increased by less than NIS1 to almost NIS79 in Q1/2012. Average wages in the West Bank decreased slightly to close to NIS85 during the quarter and those in Gaza increased by more than NIS3 to NIS64. Average wages in the private sector fell by less than NIS1 to NIS67 and they increased by NIS1 in the public sector to NIS91, thus widening the existing gap.

Average daily wages (NIS)

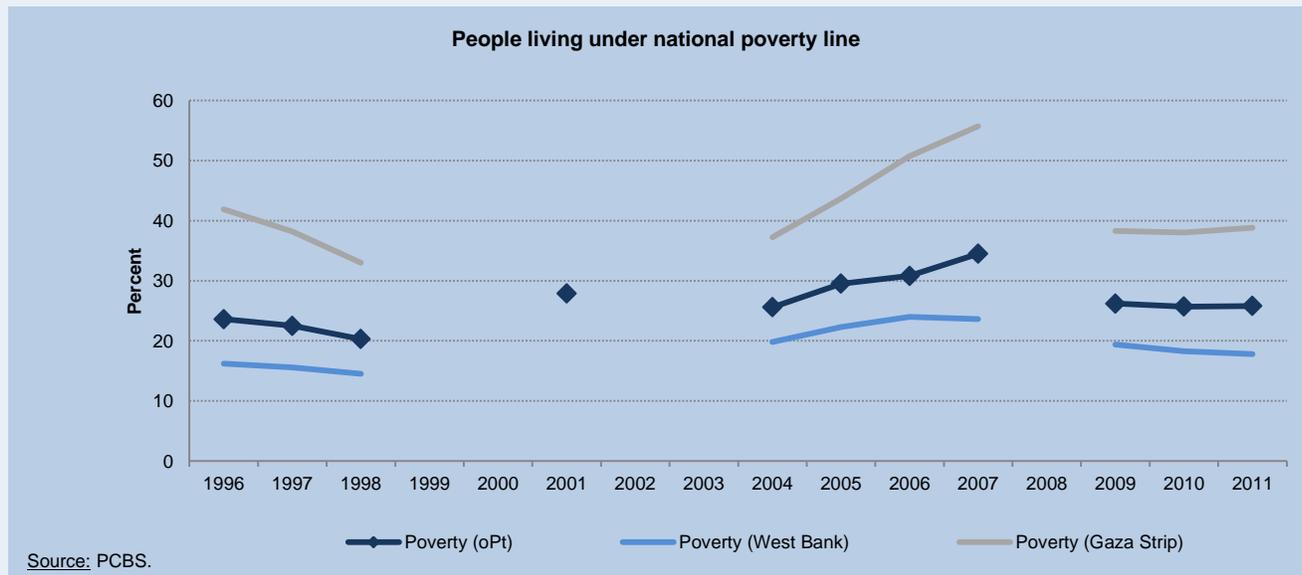
	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
West Bank	69.4	86.8	85.0	84.8	84.3	85.7	85.4
Females	a/	83.0	79.6	79.8	79.3	81.9	82.1
Males	73.1	87.9	86.5	86.1	85.3	86.9	86.3
Gaza Strip	54.3	59.5	64.6	61.8	59.3	60.6	63.9
Females	a/	67.2	74.6	68.4	72.0	78.7	79.1
Males	54.9	58.0	62.6	60.4	57.5	57.5	61.1
oPt	a/	78.9	78.9	77.8	76.4	77.9	78.6
Females	a/	79.7	78.3	76.9	77.5	81.2	81.4
Males	a/	78.7	79.1	18.1	76.2	77.1	77.9

Source: PCBS.

a/ Data not available.

Poverty

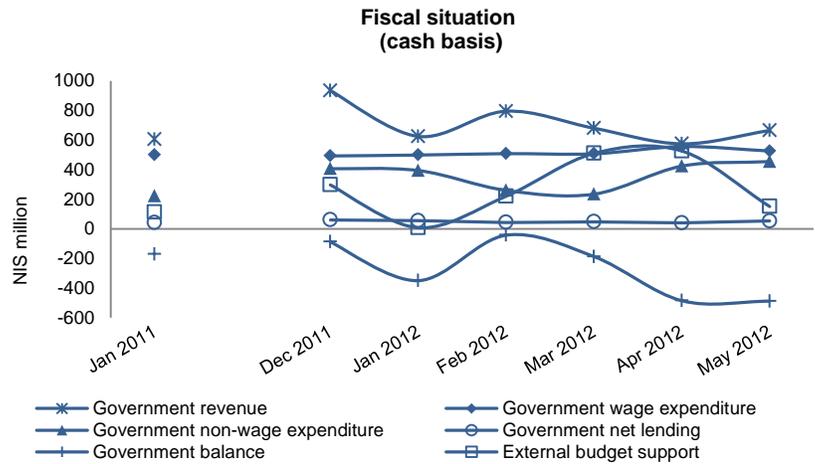
In 2011, for the first time since 2006, the percentage of people living under the national poverty line in the occupied Palestinian territory did not decline. Instead the percentage of poverty slightly increased from 25.7% in 2010 to 25.8% in 2011, one quarter of the population. This was due to an increase in the share of people living in poverty in the Gaza Strip, from 38% to 39%. This increase is modest compared to a much steeper increase in poverty rates in Gaza between 2004 and 2007. Poverty continued to slightly decrease in the West Bank to below 18%. This was the lowest percentage measured since 1998 but it was still higher than in the late 1990s (although the data for several years are not available). The percentage of people in deep poverty was 13% in 2011, including 8% in the West Bank and 21% in the Gaza Strip.



The poverty line was set at NIS 2,293 and the deep poverty line at NIS 1,832 for 2011, calculated to reflect a budget to cover the basic needs for a family of two adults and three children.

III. PUBLIC SECTOR

Government net revenue (cash basis) increased by 16% in May 2012 compared to the previous month, and increased by 2% compared to May 2011, reaching NIS664.9 million. Non-tax revenue, which represents only 9% of total net revenue, was 2% higher than in the previous month and increased by 16% from the May 2011 level. Tax revenue, which represents 18% of total net revenue, increased by 6% from April to May 2012, but was 38% lower than in May 2011. Clearance revenue, which accounts for 73% of total net revenue, increased by 20% in May 2012 and was 15% higher than in May 2011.



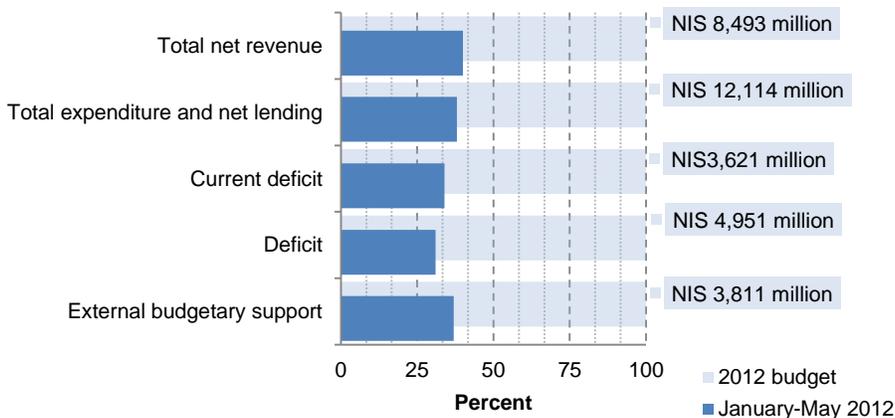
Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: This graph updates information from previous months with information available as of 15 June 2012.

Total expenditure plus net lending reached NIS1,033.9 million in May 2012. Government wage expenditure decreased from April to May 2012, and was 0.6% less than in May 2011. Non-wage expenditure increased by 7% in May 2012 compared to the previous month. The government's net lending increased by 32% in May 2012, reaching a level 42% higher than in May 2011. The resulting current deficit amounted to NIS369.0 million, which is less than the NIS446.0 million current deficit of April. The overall deficit (after development expenditure) reached NIS487.8 million at the end of May 2012 – a level higher than the NIS484.8 million of April 2012, as well as the NIS381.8 million of May 2011. External budgetary support reached NIS151.0 million in May 2012.

The PA's 2012 approved budget amounts to NIS13,444 million, based on a projected total net revenue of NIS8,493 million, and total expenditure plus net lending of NIS12,114 million. Five months into the year, the PA's total revenue equaled 40% of the annual budgeted amount, and total expenditure plus net lending equaled 38%.

Fiscal performance in January - May 2012 compared to 2012 budget



Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: This graph updates information from previous months with information available as of 15 June 2012.

Five months into the year, the PA's total revenue equaled 40% of the annual budgeted amount, and total expenditure plus net lending equaled 38%. The current deficit reached 34% of the annual budgeted amount. The overall deficit was 31% of the annual budgeted amount. External budgetary support at the end of May 2012 had reached 37% of the annual budgeted amount.

IV. BANKING SECTOR

Information on bank credit, particularly credit to productive sectors, gives an indication of economic progress and business confidence. In Q1/2012, the volume of credit increased by 3% to US\$3,658 million compared to the previous quarter. Most of bank credit is in the form of loans, and their size relative to total bank credit decreased by about one percentage point to reach 70% in Q1/2012. At the same time, the proportion of overdrafts in total credit increased, while the proportion of leasing did not change (see further details in Table A4 in Annex A).

Distribution of bank credit by type (%)
(Bank credit by type in million US\$)

	Q1/2008	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2010	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Loans	59.9 (1,061)	68.8 (1,986)	69.9 (2,204)	67.3 (2,354)	72.7 (2,387)	71.3 (2,534)	70.1 (2,566)
Overdrafts	39.5 (701)	30.9 (893)	29.9 (943)	32.5 (1,138)	27.1 (890)	28.4 (1,010)	29.6 (1,083)
Leasing	0.6 (11)	0.3 (8)	0.2 (7)	0.2 (8)	0.3 (8)	0.2 (9)	0.2 (9)
Total	100.0 (1,773)	100.0 (2,887)	100.0 (3,155)	100.0 (3,500)	100.0 (3,285)	100.0 (3,553)	100.0 (3,658)

Source: PMA.

Note: The totals may not be exactly equal to the sum of percentages due to rounding.

Q1/2012 saw an increase of 1% in total bank deposits. Public sector deposits, which account for 8% of total deposits, decreased by 3% during the quarter, while private sector deposits increased by 1%. Deposits from residents, which account for 97% of total private sector deposits, increased by 1% and those of non-residents increased by close to 4%.

Distribution of bank deposits (in million US\$)

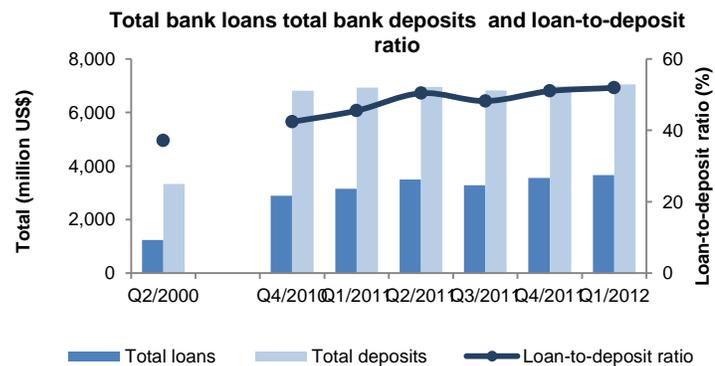
	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Public institutions and local authorities	56.5	159.2	160.7	156.5	152.7	147.4	146.5
Government	115.1	534.1	534.3	399.8	370.1	437.1	419.6
Total public sector deposits	171.6	693.3	695.0	556.3	522.9	584.5	566.1
Residents	3,082.6	5,947.6	6,053.0	6,204.3	6,095.6	6,192.3	6,276.1
Non-residents	14.6	171.9	180.6	189.7	202.1	195.7	203.2
Total private sector deposits	3,097.2	6,119.5	6,233.7	6,394.0	6,297.7	6,388.0	6,479.3
Total deposits (public and private sectors)	3,268.8	6,812.9	6,928.7	6,950.4	6,820.5	6,972.5	7,045.4

Source: PMA

Note: Data do not include deposits of the PMA and commercial banks.

Current accounts are the main form of deposits for residents and non-residents, as well as for the government. (See further details in Table A5 in Annex A).

The amount of loans relative to deposits gives an idea of the liquidity of the banking system. In a functioning economy, a relative increase in loans versus deposits (within limits) can be perceived as a positive sign, as monies are not saved but invested or consumed, which in turn stimulates the economy. In oPt, the loan-to-deposit ratio increased from 51% to 52% in Q1/2012. (See further details in Table A6 in Annex A.)



Source: PMA

V. PRIVATE SECTOR

In May 2012, the area licensed for new construction in the West Bank was 1% higher than in the previous month. In the Gaza Strip there was an even smaller increase in the area licensed for new construction in May 2012 (see further details in Table A8 in Annex A).

Area licensed for new construction (thousand square meters)

	Aug 2000	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
West Bank	345,685	1,019,779	238,105	224,791	286,463	357,058	361,803
Gaza Strip	184,577	651,620	620,150	561,780	a/	389,328	390,147

Source: Engineering Offices and Consulting Firms.

a/ Data not available.

There were 83 new company registrations in the West Bank in May 2012, 13 fewer than in the previous month.

In Gaza, 19 new companies were registered in May 2012, 8 fewer in the April 2012. (See further details in Table A7 in Annex A.)



Source: Ministry of National Economy.

Forty-Seven companies from five main economic sectors (banking and financial services, insurance, investments, industry, and services) are currently listed in the Palestinian Stock Exchange. At the end of May 2012, market capitalization was close to US\$2.7 billion.

Securities trade

	Aug 2000	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
Number of shares traded (million)	7.0	16.6	18.1	13.9	15.4	13.7	14.3
Value of shares traded (million US\$)	13.0	47.0	31.5	25.9	38.3	31.3	26.3
AI-Quds index	265.23	476.93	476.18	482.22	486.71	467.41	449.74

Source: Palestine Securities Exchange.

In May 2012, the number of shares traded increased by 5% and the value of shares traded decreased by 16% compared to the previous month. Of the 37 companies traded in the month, 6 were gainers, 25 were decliners and 6 companies were stable. The AI-Quds index decreased by 3.8% in May 2012.

The majority of owners/managers of active industrial enterprises in the West Bank were satisfied with many governmental services provided. Some 70% were satisfied with electricity supply and 75% with the supply of water. The levels of satisfaction were lower but still high with the quality of roads, the ease of obtaining necessary permits and licenses and with the tax administration.

**Proportion of owners/managers of the active industrial enterprises in the West Bank
who are satisfied with governmental and private services (%) Q1/2012**

	West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied
Electricity supply	70	30	2	98
Water supply	75	25	63	31
Quality of roads	60	38	22	77
Obtain necessary permits and licenses	62	21	28	43
Tax administration	68	28	22	65

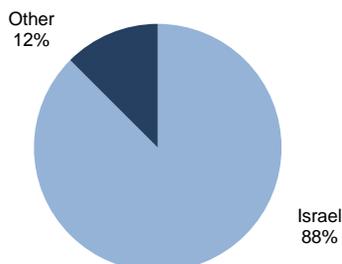
Source: PCBS.

Note: The percentages may not add up to 100% as some people answered "don't know" or did not answer.

The satisfaction of owners/managers in Gaza was in general lower, with only 2% satisfied with the supply of electricity and 63% with the supply of water. Satisfaction with the quality of roads in Gaza, with the ease of obtaining permits and licenses and with the tax administration was below 30%.

VI. TRADE

Goods exports from oPt by destination April 2012

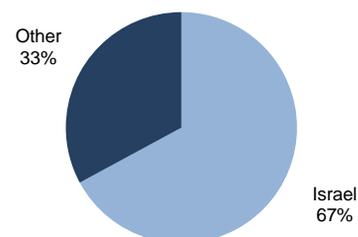


Source: PCBS.

Registered exports of goods decreased by 1% in April 2012 compared to March and were 2% lower than a year earlier, amounting to approximately US\$60.7 million. Palestinian exports of goods to Israel decreased by 3% during the month, while exports to other countries increased by 6%. Still, Israel continues to be the main market for Palestinian goods, absorbing 88% of goods exports from the oPt in April 2012.

Imports of goods increased by 8% in April 2012 compared to March, but were 17% lower than a year earlier, amounting to almost US\$367.5 million. Imports from Israel increased by 4% during the month, whereas imports from other countries increased by 15% compared to March 2012. Imports from Israel represented 67% of total Palestinian imports.

Goods imports to oPt by origin April 2012



Source: PCBS.

A goods trade deficit of almost US\$306.9 million was recorded in April 2012, reflecting a 9% increase from the previous month.

VII. GAZA STRIP

There was a 24% increase in the amount of cooking gas imported to Gaza in May 2012, with 4,268 tons allowed in through the Kerem Shalom (Karem Abu Salem) crossing. In May 2012, 37,000 liters of diesel and 40,000 liters of petrol were imported for UNRWA, while 241,191 liters of petrol, 899,908 liters diesel and 34,200 liters of white diesel were imported for the private sector.

Volume of registered fuel sales in the Gaza Strip

	Aug 2000	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
	Nahal Oz	Kerem Shalom					
Petrol (1000 liter)	3,188.9	38.0	70.0	55.0	236.6	643.6	254.2
Diesel (1000 liter)	11,343.0	139.0	375.5	326.0	335.6	1,422.0	936.9
White diesel (1000 liter)	243.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2
Cooking gas (1000 ton)	1.9	3.5	2.8	3.3	1.9	3.4	4.3
Industrial diesel (1000 liter)	n.a	0.0	0.0	0.0	436.1	6,714.3	4,540.5

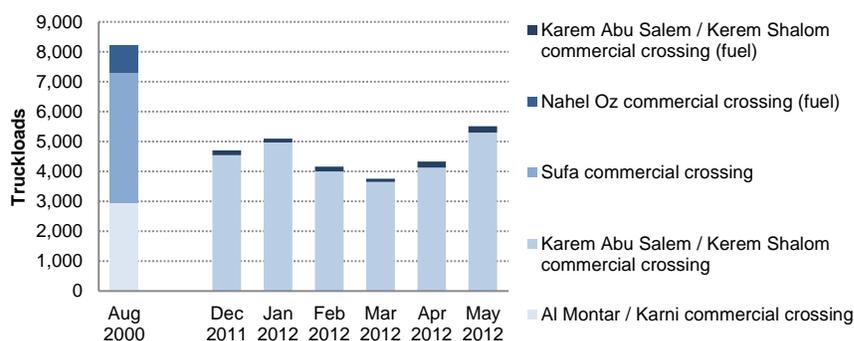
Source: General Petroleum Corporation, Ministry of National Economy.

In May 2012, the number of truckloads (including fuel) imported into the Gaza Strip increased by 27% compared to April 2012. (See further details in Table A9 in Annex A.)

The proportion of truckloads with food items among imports decreased by three percentage points and made up 28% of imported goods (1,504 truckloads) in May 2012, while the remaining 72% of imports (3,794 truckloads) were non-food items.

A total of 1,322 truckloads entering Gaza brought materials for approved international humanitarian building projects, including 1,119 truckloads (78,146 tons) of gravel, 179 truckloads (7,030 tons) of cement and 24 truckloads (838 tons) of steel bars for UNRWA and UNDP building projects, for American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA, an NGO), and for the Palestinian Water Authority.

Gaza imports



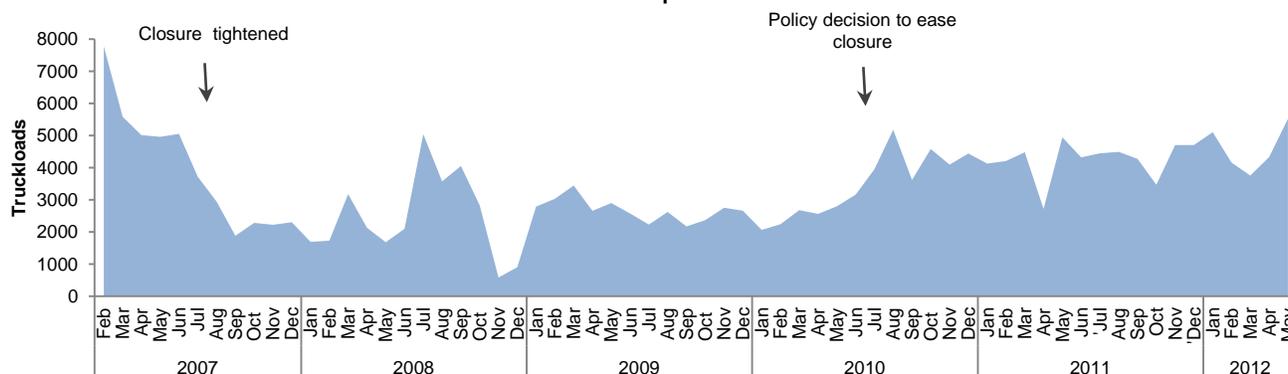
Source: Ministry of National Economy.

Note: Truckload imports exclude industrial diesel supplies to power plant.

Note: Karni crossing has remained closed since 12 June 2007 for the movement of goods in and out of Gaza, and on 1 March 2011, Israel closed the conveyor belt at Karni, too

Following the June 2010 decision to ease the closure of Gaza, monthly import levels have averaged around 4,278 truckloads.

Gaza imports



Source: Ministry of National Economy.

Note: The figures exclude gravel imported through Karni in February-May 2007, as well as imports through Rafah and Erez.

On 8 December 2010 Israel announced its intention to gradually expand the number and range of exports permitted from Gaza. According to this announcement, allowed exports will include agricultural produce, furniture and textiles.

Gaza exports

	Total number of trucks	Goods	Destinations
November 2011	4	Strawberries (4 trucks/5.5 tons)	Europe
December 2011	110	Strawberries (265.7 tons)	} 104 trucks Europe
		Carnations (177,040 stems)	
		Cherry tomatoes (3.95 tons)	
		Sweet peppers (6 trucks/28.5 tons)	
January 2012	69	Strawberries (53 trucks/172.1 tons)	Europe
		Carnations (9 trucks/1,205,550 stems)	
		Cherry tomatoes (4 trucks/29.30 tons)	
		Sweet peppers (3 trucks/12 tons)	
February 2012	29	Strawberries (1 truck/3 tons)	Europe
		Carnations (16 trucks/2,384,300 stems)	
		Cherry tomatoes (5 trucks/35.20 tons)	
		Sweet peppers (2 trucks/3.4 tons)	
		Tomatoes (5 trucks/55 tons)	Saudi Arabia
March 2012	22	Carnations (18 trucks/2,718,000 stems)	Europe
		Cherry tomatoes (1 truck/7 tons)	
		Tomatoes (3 trucks/54 tons)	Jordan
April 2012	18	Carnations (18 trucks/2,490,000 stems)	Europe
May 2012	5	Tomatoes (4 trucks/62 tons)	Jordan
		Clothes (1truck/2,040 Pieces)	Britain

Source: Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees, Ministry of National Economy.

In May 2012 five truckloads were exported through the Kerem Shalom commercial crossing. One truckload carrying 2,040 pieces of mainly woolen garments was exported to Britain. Four truckloads of tomatoes (62 tons) were exported to Jordan.

ANNEX A: Statistical reference tables

Table A1.
Consumer price index (2004=100) by major expenditure group

	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
oPt (including occupied East Jerusalem)						
Food and soft drinks	151.5	152.2	152.0	151.9	150.7	149.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	163.2	165.8	168.7	168.6	168.6	169.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	116.2	116.0	115.2	116.2	116.3	115.9
Housing	133.6	134.7	134.7	135.4	136.0	136.1
Furniture, household goods	114.4	115.0	115.6	115.7	115.3	115.8
Medical care	117.8	117.8	117.7	118.5	118.4	118.0
Transportation	126.8	127.4	128.2	129.0	129.5	129.6
Communications	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.0
Recreational, cultural goods & services	104.0	104.8	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.1
Education	116.9	116.9	116.9	119.4	119.4	119.4
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	147.7	149.7	150.2	150.3	150.0	150.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	128.7	129.1	129.6	129.8	130.2	129.6
All items of consumer price index	135.0	135.6	135.8	136.1	135.8	135.5
East Jerusalem						
Food and soft drinks	154.2	156.8	157.1	157.2	155.1	154.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	162.3	164.8	170.2	170.1	170.3	173.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	129.7	129.2	127.9	127.6	128.0	128.0
Housing	124.6	125.0	124.9	125.2	125.2	125.1
Furniture, household goods	113.4	113.7	114.7	114.3	114.1	115.7
Medical care	121.9	122.3	122.3	122.6	122.4	120.7
Transportation	138.7	140.1	140.8	141.1	143.5	143.8
Communications	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.4	103.5
Recreational, cultural goods & services	111.3	112.1	112.0	113.5	114.2	114.1
Education	117.1	117.1	117.1	119.6	119.6	119.6
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	150.3	153.2	154.1	153.5	152.0	152.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	118.7	119.4	119.3	120.9	121.0	120.2
All items of consumer price index	135.7	137.0	137.4	137.7	137.3	137.4
West Bank						
Food and soft drinks	149.6	148.6	148.4	147.8	147.8	148.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	166.3	170.7	172.6	172.3	172.3	172.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	106.0	106.5	105.6	108.1	107.9	107.3
Housing	143.2	145.3	145.5	146.2	147.0	147.1
Furniture, household goods	101.8	103.3	103.9	105.2	104.6	104.7
Medical care	119.2	119.1	119.7	121.1	121.3	121.6
Transportation	124.6	124.9	125.8	127.0	127.5	127.5
Communications	109.0	109.0	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.3
Recreational, cultural goods & services	92.9	93.7	93.4	93.7	93.9	93.6
Education	115.1	115.1	115.1	116.3	116.3	116.3
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	146.8	149.5	149.1	150.2	149.8	150.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	139.0	139.1	140.4	139.8	141.4	140.7
All items of consumer price index	134.3	134.6	134.8	135.1	135.3	135.5
Gaza Strip						
Food and soft drinks	150.6	151.2	151.9	151.9	151.6	148.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.2	157.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	108.2	107.7	107.3	107.7	108.3	107.5
Housing	127.8	129.0	129.1	129.9	131.4	131.7
Furniture, household goods	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.1	129.8	129.0
Medical care	101.5	101.3	100.3	101.0	100.9	100.5
Transportation	126.5	126.7	127.2	128.5	128.7	128.7
Communications	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0
Recreational, cultural goods & services	98.9	99.0	98.6	97.8	97.9	97.9
Education	111.1	111.1	111.1	115.7	115.7	115.7
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	155.5	155.5	155.5	156.6	156.6	156.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	131.0	131.0	131.5	132.4	132.0	131.7
All items of consumer price index	133.3	133.6	133.9	134.3	134.3	133.1

Source: PCBS.

Table A2.
Rate of unemployment and adjusted unemployment (%)

	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
oPt							
Unemployment	8.8	23.4	21.7	18.7	22.4	21.0	23.9
Adjusted unemployment	18.5	29.9	27.7	24.0	26.8	24.8	27.4
West Bank							
Unemployment	6.5	16.9	17.4	15.4	19.7	16.6	20.1
Adjusted unemployment	15.8	23.5	23.8	21.2	23.9	20.5	24.1
Gaza Strip							
Unemployment	13.8	37.4	30.8	25.6	28.0	30.3	31.5
Adjusted unemployment	24.2	43.5	35.9	30.0	32.8	33.8	34.1

Source: PCBS, Labor Force Surveys.

Table A3.
Fiscal indicators (NIS million)

	Jan 2011	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
Government revenue	605.9	934.8	624.7	795.2	680.1	574.8	664.9
Government wage expenditure	499.6	492.9	498.9	508.5	507.4	556.3	526.1
Government non-wage expenditure	223.0	406.5	394.5	260.3	234.8	424.3	454.9
Government net lending	42.4	61.3	55.9	44.0	48.0	40.2	53.0
Government balance	-171.3	-87.7	-349.2	-42.3	-186.7	-484.8	-487.8
External budget support	113.3	297.2	8.3	220.9	510.1	526.1	151.0

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: This table updates the information of tables from previous months and should be assumed to be the most accurate available on 15 June 2012.

Table A4.
Bank credit by economic activity

	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Total (in million US\$)						
Total public sector	837	917	1,118	856	1,101	1,122
Total private sector	2,050	2,238	2,382	2,428	2,452	2,536
<i>Agriculture and food processing</i>	66	50	33	32	35	45
<i>Manufacturing and mining</i>	240	288	291	293	302	267
<i>Real estate, construction and land</i>	335	451	396	423	429	568
<i>Local and foreign trade</i>	487	428	501	498	491	539
<i>Transportation</i>	27	22	25	26	23	21
<i>Tourism, hotels, restaurants and others</i>	67	53	50	51	50	53
<i>Financial services</i>	55	92	65	68	27	22
<i>Public services</i>	369	367	316	310	268	265
<i>Investment in securities and financial tools</i>	52	55	70	68	66	65
<i>Cars and vehicles</i>	102	93	109	114	119	103
<i>Consumption</i>	118	172	319	366	417	420
<i>Other private sector</i>	132	169	207	180	225	169
Total	2,887	3,155	3,500	3,285	3,553	3,658
Total excluding total public sector and public services	1,681	1,871	2,066	2,118	2,183	2,271
Relative distribution (% of total)						
Total public sector	29.0	29.1	31.9	26.1	31.0	30.7
Total private sector	6.3	70.9	68.1	73.9	69.0	69.3
<i>Agriculture and food processing</i>	15.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
<i>Manufacturing and mining</i>	0.5	9.1	8.3	8.9	8.5	7.3
<i>Real estate, construction and land</i>	1.8	14.3	11.3	12.9	12.1	15.5
<i>Local and foreign trade</i>	2.5	13.6	14.3	15.2	13.8	14.7
<i>Transportation</i>	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
<i>Tourism, hotels, restaurants and others</i>	0.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5
<i>Financial services</i>	0.5	2.9	1.9	2.1	0.8	0.6
<i>Public services</i>	0.4	11.6	9.0	9.4	7.6	7.2
<i>Investment in securities and financial tools</i>	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8
<i>Cars and vehicles</i>	0.4	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.8
<i>Consumption</i>	0.8	5.5	9.1	11.1	11.7	11.5
<i>Other private sector</i>	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.5	6.3	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative distribution excluding total public sector and public services (% of total)						
Agriculture and food processing	3.9	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0
Manufacturing and mining	14.2	15.4	14.1	13.8	13.8	11.8
Real estate, construction and land	19.9	24.1	19.2	20.0	19.7	25.0
Local and foreign trade	29.0	22.8	24.2	23.5	22.5	23.7
Transportation	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Tourism, hotels, restaurants and others	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Financial services	3.3	4.9	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.0
Investment in securities and financial tools	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9
Cars and vehicles	6.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.5
Consumption	7.0	9.2	15.4	17.3	19.1	18.5
Other private sector	7.9	9.0	10.0	8.5	10.3	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PMA.

Note: The totals may not be exactly equal to the sum of percentages due to rounding.

Table A5.
Bank deposits by sector and type (US\$ million)

	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Public sector deposits							
Public institutions and local authorities							
Current accounts	17.3	82.6	89.3	82.2	81.9	81.3	79.1
Time deposits	39.2	76.6	71.3	74.3	70.9	66.1	67.4
<i>Sub-total public institutions and local authorities</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>159.2</i>	<i>160.7</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>152.7</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>146.5</i>
Government							
Current accounts	37.6	340.9	287.9	217.3	216.2	282.4	233.6
Time deposits	77.5	193.2	246.4	182.5	153.9	154.7	186.0
<i>Sub-total government</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>534.1</i>	<i>534.3</i>	<i>399.8</i>	<i>370.1</i>	<i>437.1</i>	<i>419.6</i>
Total public sector deposits	171.6	693.3	695.0	556.3	522.9	584.5	566.1
Private sector deposits							
Residents							
Current accounts	746.5	2,198.6	2,321.0	2,392.9	2,369.6	2,354.0	2,376.7
Savings accounts	440.4	1,802.1	1,848.7	1,925.9	1,900.0	1,977.9	2,048.5
Time deposits	1,895.7	1,947.0	1,883.2	1,885.5	1,826.0	1,860.5	1,851.0
<i>Sub-total residents</i>	<i>3,082.6</i>	<i>5,947.6</i>	<i>6,053.0</i>	<i>62,043.0</i>	<i>6,095.6</i>	<i>6,192.3</i>	<i>6,276.1</i>
Non-residents							
Current accounts	3.3	59.2	64.0	63.4	69.1	55.3	56.7
Savings accounts	2.4	42.1	44.4	49.1	49.2	49.2	50.0
Time deposits	8.9	70.6	72.2	77.3	83.8	91.2	96.5
<i>Sub-total non-residents</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>171.9</i>	<i>180.6</i>	<i>189.7</i>	<i>202.1</i>	<i>195.7</i>	<i>203.2</i>
Total private sector deposits	3,097.2	6,119.5	6,233.7	6,394.0	6,297.7	6,388.0	6,479.3
Total deposits (public and private sectors)	3,268.8	6,812.9	6,928.7	6,950.4	6,820.5	6,972.5	7,045.4

Source: PMA

Note: Data do not include deposits of the PMA and commercial banks.

Table A6.
Total loans, total deposits and loan-to-deposit ratio

	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Total loans (US\$ million)	1,234	2,887	3,155	3,500	3,285	3,553	3,658
Total deposits (US\$ million)	3,328	6,813	6,929	6,950	6,821	6,972	7,045
Loan-to-deposit ratio (%)	37.1	42.4	45.5	50.4	48.2	51.0	51.9

Source: PMA.

Table A7.
Number of new company registrations by legal status

	Aug 2000	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
West Bank							
Private	42	55	40	47	46	42	41
Private limited	95	77	64	55	58	49	39
Public limited	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Foreign	0	4	1	1	2	3	2
Non-profit	0	1	2	0	2	2	1
Total	137	137	108	103	108	96	83
Gaza Strip							
Private	81	26	19	16	20	16	6
Private limited	12	16	10	21	15	11	13
Public limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	94	42	29	37	35	27	19

Source: Ministry of National Economy.

Table A8.
Area licensed for new construction (square meters)

	Aug 2000	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
West Bank							
Ramallah, Al-Bireh and Jerusalem		260,506	71,377	54,141	107,812	159,213	89,367
Nablus		194,016	55,014	68,725	63,548	61,031	99,013
Tulkarm		59,685	7,308	17,873	14,502	19,456	30,823
Hebron		416,585	28,251	30,996	40,673	55,846	66,741
Bethlehem		56,070	19,322	19,094	27,592	30,193	39,642
Jenin		28,585	48,891	32,646	30,210	26,534	31,836
Qalqilya		4,332	7,942	1,316	2,126	4,785	4,381
Salfit		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	345,685	1,019,779	238,105	224,791	286,463	357,058	361,803
Gaza Strip							
Northern District	27,902	124,500	110,720	103,350	<i>a/</i>	85,115	73,875
Gaza	50,116	182,650	168,500	156,690	<i>a/</i>	96,887	132,531
Al Wastah	15,984	102,450	102,540	88,540	<i>a/</i>	85,212	99,114
Khan Younis	51,146	118,550	133,670	114,650	<i>a/</i>	85,920	59,424
Rafah	39,429	123,470	104,720	98,550	<i>a/</i>	36,194	25,203
Gaza Strip Total	184,577	651,620	620,150	561,780	<i>a/</i>	389,328	390,147

Source: Engineering Offices and Consulting Firms.

a/ Data not available.

Table A9.
Gaza truckload movement

	Aug 2000	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012
Al Montar / Karni commercial crossing							
Truckloads exports	992	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truckloads imports	2,923	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karem Abu Salem / Kerem Shalom commercial crossing							
Truckloads exports	0	110	69	29	22	18	5
Truckloads imports	0	4,546	4,967	4,003	3,653	4,123	5,298
Sufa commercial crossing							
Truckloads exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truckloads imports	4,384	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahel Oz commercial crossing (fuel)							
Truckloads imports	904	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karem Abu Salem / Kerem Shalom commercial crossing (fuel)							
Truckloads imports	0	155	134	152	97	203	216

Source: Ministry of National Economy (Aug 2000); General Petroleum Corporation (other periods).

Note: Truckload imports exclude industrial diesel supplies to powerplant.

ANNEX B: Terms and definitions

Adjusted unemployment rate

The adjusted unemployment rate presents the number of unemployed according to the relaxed definition as a percentage of the labor force. The relaxed definition of unemployment includes all persons aged 15 or over who are unemployed plus those who, during the reference period, are without work, are available for work but did not seek work (and therefore could not be classified as unemployed) because they felt that no work would be available to them.

The adjusted unemployment rate gives a broader measure of the unutilized supply of labor. The relaxation of the standard definition of unemployment makes sense in circumstances where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labor market is largely unorganized, where labor absorption is inadequate or where the labor force is largely self-employed.

AI-Quds index

This is the primary stock index of the Palestine Securities Exchange (PSE).

Area licensed for new construction

This is the area licensed for construction in new and existing buildings.

Average daily net wage

This average is calculated as the total net wages paid to all employees divided by total workdays. Wages received in different currencies are converted into New Israeli Shekels according to the exchange rate in the survey month.

Bank credit

It measures the borrowing capacity provided to individuals, firms and organizations by the banking system in the form of loans or other types of credit. Credit is generally believed to contribute to economic growth.

Bank deposits

Deposits are accounts maintained by a bank on behalf of customers. This indicator is often used to measure the safety of and people's trust in the banking system.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI is a statistical tool used to measure changes over time in the prices paid by households for a basket of goods and services that they customarily purchase for consumption. The CPI is used to measure inflation over time.

The main categories of goods and services included in the basket of goods are: fruits, vegetables and other food items, beverages, tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, furniture, household appliances, household utensils, fuel, power, transportation, communications, medical and pharmaceutical products, goods for personal care, services charges for public transport, communication, hospital care, and others, and school fees. Data on prices for consumers are collected through visits conducted by trained staff to selected markets including groceries, supermarkets, markets, restaurants, general services offices, hospitals, private schools, etc.

Effective/partial closure days

Effective closure days are calculated by adding all days when a crossing is fully or partially closed, excluding weekends and holidays. Partial closure means that the crossing is closed for more than one hour but not for a full day, in which case it would be considered fully closed.

Weekends and holidays include all Saturdays, half the Fridays (since labor and commercial flows are about half their normal workday level on Fridays) and universally celebrated Jewish and Muslim holidays. Jewish and Muslim holidays which fall on Saturday or Friday are not counted as a holiday but as a Saturday (full day closure) or Friday (half day closure), respectively.

Employed

The “employed” comprise all persons are 15 years or over who were working at a paid job or business for at least one hour during the week prior to the survey, or who did not work but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason) during the reference week.

Exchange rate

The price of one currency stated in terms of another currency is the exchange rate.

Exports

Exports are any good or commodity, shipped or otherwise transported out of the territory to another part of the world, typically for use in trade or sale. Export products or services are provided to foreign consumers by domestic producers.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced within a Pt in a given period of time.

When GDP is expressed in constant terms (real GDP), a deflator is used to adjust for changes in money-value.

Quarterly data are annualized by multiplying by 4.

GDP per capita

This is the result of the division of GDP by total population.

$$\text{GDP per capita} = \frac{\text{GDP}}{\text{population}}$$

GDP rate of change

The rate of change is the percentage change (increase or decrease) of GDP from the previous measurement cycle.

$$\text{GDP rate of change in period (t)} = \frac{\text{GDP in period (t)} - \text{GDP in period (t - 1)}}{\text{GDP in period (t - 1)}} \cdot 100\%$$

Inflation rate

The inflation rate is the percentage change in the price index over time.

$$\text{Inflation rate in period (t)} = \frac{\text{Price index in period (t)} - \text{Price index in period (t - 1)}}{\text{Price index in period (t - 1)}} \cdot 100\%$$

Government total net revenue

It measures the net inflows received by the government, including clearance revenue, tax refunds, and tax and non-tax revenue collected by the Ministry of Finance and other ministries for the consolidated Single Treasury Account (STA).

Government wage expenditure

This is the government’s outlay on the wages and salaries of permanent civilian and security employees.

Government non-wage expenditure

This is the part of government expenditure absorbed by operational expenditures, transfers and minor development and capital expenditures.

Government net lending

This term includes transfers to local government to cover clearance revenue, deductions by the Government of Israel for water and electricity, and services by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Government balance

The government balance is the difference between the government’s total net revenue and its expenditures, including wage and non-wage expenditures, net lending and development expenditures.

External budget support

It consists of transfers of resources by donor countries to the Palestinian National Authority to help finance its budget.

Imports

Imports are the goods and services that are produced by the foreign sector and are purchased by the domestic economy.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

This index is a statistical tool used for measuring changes in the volume of industrial production during a certain period of time. The index uses the change in volume of production for the largest establishment in each industry. The relative share for the main industrial activities represents the percent share of value added of the industrial institutions in 2009 in addition to the value added of olive presses.

Labor force

The labor force consists of all persons of working age (15 years or over) who are either employed or unemployed during a specified reference period.

$$\text{labor force} = \text{employed} + \text{unemployed}$$

Excluded from the labor force are those of working age who are neither working nor searching for work. These could be students, retired persons, those in prison, and homemakers.

Loan-to-deposit ratio

This ratio gives the amount of banks' loans divided by the amount of their deposits. The statistic is often used to assess the banking system's liquidity. If the ratio is too high it may imply that banks could not have enough liquidity to cover any unforeseen fund requirements. Conversely, if the ratio is too low banks may not be lending and earning as much as they could be.

$$\text{loan-to-deposit ratio} = \frac{\text{bank loans}}{\text{bank deposits}} \cdot 100\%$$

Number of new company registrations

This is the number of new companies that register with the Ministry of National Economy to conduct business operations in oPt.

Number of shares traded

It is the amount of shares that trade hands from sellers to buyers in the market over a given period.

Underemployment

Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment. Time-related underemployment applies to those who involuntarily work less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity and who seek or are available for additional work during the reference week.

Unemployment rate

The "unemployed" comprise all persons aged 15 or over who, during the week before the survey, were without work, available for work and seeking work. The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total labor force.

The indicator is widely used as a measure of unutilized labor supply.

$$\text{unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{unemployed}}{\text{labor force}} \cdot 100\%$$

Value of shares traded

The value of shares traded is the sum of the shares traded multiplied by their respective matching price.

ANNEX C: Abbreviations and acronyms

CPI	Consumer Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IPI	Industrial Production Index
JOD	Jordanian Dinar
MoF	Palestinian Ministry of Finance
MoNE	Palestinian Ministry of National Economy
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIS	New Israeli Shekel
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PMA	Palestine Monetary Authority
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
UNSCO	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US\$	United States Dollar
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid